CAUSE AND EFFECT OF KEARNEYISM. SAN FRANCISCO INJURED BY SIOCK SPECULATIONS AND CHINESE CHEAP LABOR-A RECKLESS LEADER OF A DISCONTENTED PEOPLE-HOW THE PROMISE

OF REFORM HAS BEEN KEPT. The social and political condition of California, which rendered it possible for a party led by Denis Kearney to triumph at the recent election, is ascribed by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE to the wild stock speculations of the past ten years, which have rendered the people dissatisfied with the results of steady industry, and to the introduction of Chinese laborers in such numbers as to reduce wages and throw many young men out of employment. The discontented classes found a leader in Kearney, and the Workingmen's party won a victory with the cry of Reform. How far the promise of purifying the City and State Governments has been kept is told by the correspondent.

NOVEL REFORM METHODS IN CALIFORNIA CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE WORKINGMEN'S VIC-TORY-A CITY GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD FURNISH A SIDE SHOW FOR A CIRCUS-THE LEG-ISLATURE WRESTLING WITH THE NEW CONSTI-TUTION.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 .- The recent election in this State excited much interest east of the Rocky Mountains on account of its peculiar character and the promise which it gave of reform in State Government. Distance lent an added attraction to this romise, but of the struggle between the contending factions there could be only one opinion. It possessed the perennial interest of a dog-fight. The most virtuous observer felt an unregenerate pleasure in the spectacle-an out-cropping of those pas sions which are seen in all their full-blown beauty at Democratic conventions. There was so wild a tangle of beasts and so fearful an uncertainty about the result. To drop metaphor, when the votes were counted, it was found that the Republicans had secured the State officers; that the Workingmen had gained control of the city government; that the Democrats had obtained a few officers and a representation in the Legislature, and that the New Con strintion party (alias Honorable Bilks) that had tried to affiliate with everyone, had got nothing. The Workingmen won their victory by the cry, so hackneyed to the New-York ear, of reform. It had very little more of the genuine ring here than at Albany, but it had not lost its freshness by too frequent use. It was attractive, and it led to the passage of the Constitution, and finally to the victory of the party that clamored against capital and demanded impossible "rights" for labor. The State has now been under the new Constitution for nearly s month; reform has ruled the city government to two months. What, it is natural to ask, have been the results of the policy which first found expression on the Sand-lots? What are the first fruits of reform, and what is the promise which it holds our for the near future !

The answer is not difficult for the local city gov ernment; for the State Government it is. The city owes its woes mainly to the Stock Exchange and to Chinese immigration. Ten years ago it was at the height of its prosperity. The debt was light; real estate had risen rapidly in value; the growth in building and improvement was marvellous; the great Comstock Lode was beginning to pour into it the stream of treasure which was maintained for five years; the surrounding country was filling up rapidly with Eastern farmers, who were demonstrating that scientific agriculture paid even on rich land. Then came the season of wild stock gambling and the rush of Chinese "cheap labor." Old meth ods of making a fortune became too slow for the speculator. Everyone caught the fever of speculation. Capital came from all quarters of the State and by the law which applies equally to stock gambling and to fare, it passed into the bands of the few "inside" dealers. Business became demoralized, manufacturers struggled to keep up the semblance of life, and the whole city was cursed with the reaction which follows strong speculative excitement. Those who were not ruined by stocks continued to dabble in them from force of habit, and the assessment machine, which was worthy of the ingenuity of the devil, began to brind the faces of the credulous poor. Since then it is no exaggera tion to say that the hard-earned savings of fully two-thirds of the laboring people of this city have gone into the pockets of the managers and manipulators of the Bonanza and other mines. The persistence with which people will pay assessments and cling to the foriorn hope of ultimately making a fortune has been well understood by the large deal-

Then upon the top of these evils came the crying abuse of Chinese labor. The supply of unskilled labor was far in excess of the demand, and the Chinese aggravated this trouble. There grew up a class of young people in this city who could get no work. In the East they would have sought employment in factories, in the many places which provide work for those who have simply a common school education. Trades Unions belped to keep them out of the few factories here, and the temptation tolemploy cheap Chinese labor was too strong for large contractors, farmers and others to resist. The result has been the uprising of the hoodlum. With him has fraternized the Irish day-laborer, who has lost money in stocks and has become embittered by this loss and by the rivalry of the Chinese. He has seen his wages gradually reduced, and in too many cases a taste of the pleasures of loafing about the Stock Exchange has unfitted him for any steady, honest work.

To this unformed element of disaffection came Kearney as a Prophet, breathing vengeance against capitalists, mine-owners and all the allied forces which oppressed "labor." He found the time ripe for his demagogism. He secured a following because he gave expression to the wild longings for an overthrow of the established order of things. On the Sand-lot-the place where the bones of the first settlers had been deposited-he held his meetings, and poured out the torrent of slander and blasphemy which delighted his audience. His speeches reeked with the gore of monopo lists and bondholders; he vaunted his courage to follow the oppressors to the death; he held out the prospect of rich municipal offices to those who fol-lowed him. His listeners were ignorant, fanatical, credulous. They acted as one man, and almost in a day became a formidable political power. With the help of a large number of farmers and small landowners, who chafed under railroad discrimination, they secured the passage of the new Constitution Then followed the bitter struggle for the State and city patronage. Kearney had lost much of his influnce by the betraval of cowardice and by the strong suspicion that he was in the market for the party which would pay the highest price for his services. But the Workingmen's party had now gained great power. It secured the local offices and gained a representation in the Legislature which makes its influence formidable.

The sweeping local victory amazed even the vic tors. And then the comedy began. The Constituwere all poor men, and there was the wildest scram ble for sureties. Finally, several officers made the compact that their bondsmen should have the priv-Here of naming one or more clerks in the departments. In this way the Tax Collector was saddled with a company of boyish assistants, many of whom could barely read and write, and other officers were placed in equally embarrassing positious. The amount of ignorance and incompetence installed at municipal desks could searcely have been greater ad an equal number of men been gathered in at andown from the streets. Meantime, the army of "high privates" at the Sand-lot clamored for corporal's places, and would not be comforted by the answers of the leaders. They held meetings and cited the elect to appear. One great cause of grievance was the salary pledge. The majority of the officials had agreed to turn over into the City ury 50 per cent of their salaries. They signed bond to this effect, and solemnly declared in ward setings that they would abide by the pledge. They breathed the pure air of reform which is selsom found in political caucuses. But after the

fight? Then the malcontents were wrought to frenzy by the apathy these officers showed about carrying out their pledges. There seemed to be a general impression among them that the city didn't need their contributions. About a fortnight ago the ward presidents of the Workingmen's party met to suggest some method of solving this problem. It was discovered that there was no legal method of transferring the money to the city's account. And furthermore, it was hinted that the officers were loth to part with so large a share of their salaries, even were the way made straight and clear for them. The Auditor and Sheriff were the only non-incipal officers who attended the meeting. The Auditor thought it would be a suicidal act for the party to revoke the salary pledge, but he declared that unfortunately he knew of no way in which the money could be returned to the Treasury. The Sheriff was not so mild. He denounced the pledge as impolitic, but said he would try to keep it. Then he addressed himself to the bumptious politicians in these fore ble words: "You are the most inconsistent set of men I ever met. You rearly platform discourages office seeking, and yet you have gone down on your knees before me begging for appointments. Before I would lower myself as you have done, I should rather have jumped into the bay. I give you fair notice after to-day that no one need come to me for appointments." Then everyone took the floor, and they had a small-sized Democratic come to me for appointments." then everyone took the floor, and they had a small-sized Democratic circus. Several virtuous members who got no offices were so incensed, however, that they have had a bill introduced in the Legislature declaring that the violation of a pledge made before an election shall be a felow.

the violation of a pledge made before an election shall be a felony.

Of the ability and the desire for reform displayed by the new city officers perhaps the less said the better—for them. In no office has there been any material reduction of expenses, while in nearly all the victions system of making a clean sweep of most of the old employés has been attended with the usual results. In the Tax Collector's office there have been many complaints of carelessness and lack of skill among the assistants. The Architect of the City Hall was declared a fortnight ago by a local newscaper to be incompetent for his position, and the most convincing proof was given to bear out its statements. Last week he resigned a position which it is conceded he obtained solely as the reward of services rendered to Kearney. The City and Conniy Attorney had been week he resigned a position which it is conceded he obtained solely as the reward of services rendered to Kearney. The City and Connty Attoracy had been in office scarcely six weeks when he was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, the massive guard bearing in its centre a fine diamond. It was represented to be a gift from "citzens" to the officer "as a tribute to his unswerving fidelity to the public interests." As he had performed not a single important public duty, it was not apparent how he could swerve from fidelity to any atarming extent or why his moral equilibrium should be ballasted with a gold watch. The citzens, it was discovered, were employes of the City Hall Commission, who were assessed according to their salaries. The diamond now blazes upon the ample front of the representative of law and reform. The City Supervisors make up a singular collection of curiosities. The majority seem to possess the mental stature and moral leanings of a New-York Alderman. By a vote of seven to five they have just authorized the issue of a million and a half to purchase Lake Merced—a body of water which has given rise to an immense amount of discassion. Whatever be the Merced-a body of water which has given rise to an unmense amount of discussion. Whatever be the quality of the water the action of the Supervisors and the Supervisor which they professed to follow, has been repealed. Moreover, before elec-tion, they pledged themselves not to purchase water or water-works unless the proposition was sub-mitted to the people. The Mayor's veto will put an end to this municipal farce, but the actors in it seem to have the Tweed conception of City Govern-

ment.

In State affairs a policy of masterly inactivity prevails. The most pressing need of this city and of the State is that the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the courts should be approved by the Legislature. Since the beginning of the year all the legal machinery has been thrown out of gear. For a week there were no courrs and no recognized officers of law in the State. Since the assembling of the Legislature, only motions have been heard in the Superior Courts; there has been not a single jury trial; even the probate of wills has been stopped. To an outside observer it would seem that pothing could be of greater importance than to nothing could be of greater importance than to place the courts on a firm legal footing. Yet much time has been spent in discussing whether a bill shall be read once or three times in full. The Constishall be read once or three times in full. The Constitution provides that every bill introduced in either House shall be read three times in full. The Senate has voted to abide by the Constitution. The Assembly has declared that to read a bill once in full and twice by title is sufficient. The disputed point has been reterred to the Supreme Court, which has just decided that except in cases of great argency bills must be read three times in full. The Chinese question was taken up with abscrity in the first days of on was taken up with alacrity in the first days of the session, and a bill was introduced providing that all employers of Chinese should pay \$10 a month license for each laborer, under penalty of a heavy line. It is doubtful whether this can be carthat all employers of Chinese should pay \$10 a month license for each laborer, under penalty of a beavy fine. It is doubtful whether this can be carried through, despite the fact that men of all parties meet on the common ground of hatred of the Chinese. Of the many extreme measures which the Constitution provides for the regulation of railroads, the suppression of dishonest practices in the control of mines, the abolition of the law's costly delay—of these and others the means of practical enforcement will furnish many tough problems. The Republicans in the Legislature seem determined to carry out the provisions of the Constitution, and to interpret it so as to give occasion for as little hitigation as possible. Members of other parties appear to be working for political capital rather than for the good of the State. There can be little unanimity between such discordant elements. It is a misteriume that the Legislature is made up so largely of professional lawyers, as there would be more work and less talk were the representation of business men larger. The present Legislature, it was predicted, would make economy its watchword. Each Workingman (the term is purely metaphorical) was to pose as a Cato, sternly rebuking extravagance. But this rôle has not even been attempted. The Legislature has drifted into the ways of its predecessors. Indeed, it is stated on good authority that the present Legislature has stated on good authority that the present senate has even been attempted. The Predecessors. Indeed, it is stated on good authority that the present Semate has a greater number of attachés than any preceding one for twelve years. Is there a motion to furnish one for twelve years. Is there a motion to furnish a committee with an additional ornament in the way of a clerk, the Workingman favors it and votes for it. The rôle of the economist is left to a few Re-

Whatever may be the results of the interpreta-Whatever may be the results of the interpreta-tion of the new Constitution upon the prosperity of the State, the days of the Workingmen's rule are numbered. The strong element of small house-holders and real workingmen, which gave them the victory in the late struggle, will never join hands with them again. The new party has exhibited all the vices of the older organizations; to hope for any practical reform from it is vain. The Sand-iou with them again. The balance is to hope for any practical reform from it is vain. The Sand-iot demagogues have fallen from the pedestal upon which ignorance and enthusiasm had placed them. Kearney has rained his influence by repeated gramples of cowardice. His followers would forgive anything else, but his is the unpardonable sin. To wade kneedeep in metaphorical gore at the Sand-lot and then to be found wanting in the time of trial; to propose hanging Grapt in effigy and then to slink around to the Palace Hotel and subject himself to repeated rebuffs in his efforts to see the General; to declare with many onths that he would break up a public meeting or die in the attempt, and then to be reduced to silence by a single police officer—these are a few of the causes which have given the death blow to as blatant and ignorant a demagogue as ever cursed a the causes which have given the death blow to as blatant and ignorant a demagogue as ever cursed a party. The Workingmen's party, without a radical change of plan, will make no record in the next two years which will entitle it to public respect and suffrage. Its fatai weakness is that it contains no able men to counsel wisdom and moderation as the only means of a longer lease of power.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THREE HORSES BURNED IN BROOKLYN. A fire broke out at 11 p. m. Saturday in the stable connected with the wood-yard of John Keeneth, at No. 30 Morton-st., Brooklyn. The stable consists of a brick building, one story in height. There were three horses in the stable at the time, and it was found impossible to rescue them. They were valued at \$700. Mr. Keeneth estimates his cuire less at \$3,000. He has an insurance policy in the Williamsburg City Company. The cause of the fire is unknown.

DANGER IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE. A fire occurred Friday evening in the basement of No. 159 Prince-st., occupied by G. F. Adams as a con fectionery shop, causing a damage of \$250. The building is a tenement, and several of the occupants were in great danger before the fire was extinguished. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

IN EAST EIGHTY-FIRST STREET. The residence of Mark Shaw, a four-story brown stope building, at No. 80 East Kighty-first-st. was nearly consumed by fire yesterday afternoon. flames started, it was thought, from a defective flue. The loss was estimated at \$10,000, and is covered by

AT MORGANSTOWN, N. J.-LOSS, \$18,000. Morganstown, N. J., Feb 8 .- The rope watk and adjoining buildings of Morgan & Sons have been destroyed by fire. The loss on stock and buildings is estimated at \$18,000; partly insured.

ACTIVITY IN THE COAL TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—President Gowen. of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has decided to continue work at the collieries during the present month. The decision was laffuenced by the short supply of furnace coal, but in the meantime the stock of domestic sizes is increasing, and at all the local yards and at the Port Richmond wharves there is a great accumulation of medium coal.

Lehigh coal is offering in the market at lower figure than are demanded for Schuylkill, notwithstanding the fact that an equalization of prices was adopted at the beginning of the month. The impression generally pre-vals that on account of stagnation in trade, and the continuation of producation, the war of the coal-carry-ing and producing companies will soon be renewed.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

THE AMERICANS WORKING HARD. WHAT RECENT REPORTS TO THE GOVERNMENT SHOW ABOUT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THAT

MARKET. LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, ETC. The reports received by the Government from American Consular officers established at the ports of the Empire of Brazil show that very active efforts are being put forth now to obtain t.ade with that country, and that some of them are proving successful. Others are not meeting with happy results, owing to mistaken ideas on the part of American merchants as to the demands of the market. The past year has been one of great financial depression in Brazil, and this has tended to make it difficult to build up commerce with the country; but the reports show that if the American line of steamers running from this city can be maintained in opera tion, and if merchants will study the peculiarities of the Brazilian market a little more faithfully, there will yet be a large and flourishing trade between the United States and that Empire. The report of Consul-General Adamson contains a large variety of interesting facts bearing on this subject, which are presented below.

THE WAY TO MAKE THE TRADE PAY. WHAT THE COMMERCE OF THE PISCAL YEAR OF 1879 AMOUNTED TO-SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE BY CONSUL-GENERAL ADAMSON AT EIG

DE JANEIRO. The trade of the United States with the Empire of Brazil increased slightly during the last fiscal year in quantity of goods exchanged. The importation of coffee, sugar, India rubber, and other products of the ropical Empire of the South was larger than the year before. The exports were slightly larger also, so that the tonnage of shipping employed in the trade was as large as usual. The value of the goods exchanged was, however, less than the year before. The comparison

In ports from Brazil, | Exports. \$12,972,036 The cause of the decline in value was the extraordinary depression of business in Brazil, and the inserting depression in America during the first half of 1879. The year ending January 30, 1879, was one of miamity and business failures and extensions on the outhern Continent. The six months succeeding showed promise of recovery, however, and the outlook is now

important facts in regard to trade with Brazil, which American merchants need to understand if they are to succeed in the enterprising efforts they are now making a obsain a market for their goods. The annual report of Consul-General Adamson, established at Rio de Janeiro, contains this information in a succinct form. Mr. Adamson says: .

Mr. Adamson says:

Being a tropical country, the grains of our Northern and Western States are not grown here, and therefore, improved reapers and binders, grain drills, corn shelfers, etc. are not in demand. For the same reason a grist mill would not do well here. A Winterless country is not a hay-producing country, and mowing machines expluse and rakes are not much wanted.

The hay consumed in Rio de Janelro is brought from other countries, for as there are but few roads in Brazil, the freight of hay by sea for a voyage of 5,000 miles would cost less than transportation by land for a few miles.

since the writer saw a sturdy negro carrying a barrow on his head through the streets of Kio de

Janeiro.

It will not pay to bring to this country American frame houses, ready for putting up, because in a great part of Frazii the destructive white ant would cat up such a none in a few months. For the same res-on our cheap wooden furniture is only adapted to the Southern provinces. All huses in Brazii are rooted with porous earthen tiles—the only suitable reoding for this climate. For this reason roofing paint and patent roofing materials of various kinds cannot be sold here. Metal samples and corrugated from are only used for roofing very large buildings that are open at the sides, such as suit-houses, &c. For ordinary houses such a roof would convert the dwelling into an over.

The magnificent hard woods of the Amazonian Valley,

The magnificent hard woods of the Amazonian Valley The magnificent hard woods of the Amazonian Vall-which would be so valuable to our cashnet-makers incy could be obtained, are not to be had because forests in which they grow are frequently so dense as on interlaced with vines that an enormous amount labor would have to be expended in reaching the val-ble tree, and when finally cut down it would fail in a wampy alluvial soil, from whence no available pow-could extrioate it. No doubt some good timber could found on the banks of the rivers, but only the po-kinds could be floated to the saw-mill, because all the most valuable woods here are of greater density the water.

water.

Various projects for running steamboats on Brazillan rivers have been submitted to me, but they are, in my opinion, either impracticable or premature. Certain great companies have had concessions granted them for the navigation of the more important rivers; but, as the elvinized population on the bunks of said rivers is very sparse, there is out little freignt other than the natural products, such as assrsaparilis, India rubber, nuts, etc., which the agents of the steamboats trade for. Passenger traffic there is virtually none on any river but the Amazon, and very little there. A great part of the interior of Brazil is as little known as the heart of Africa.

Africa.

There is really no use in people of small capital trying to make trade with Brazil, but there is here a field which may be worked with profit by those who go about it in the right way—and with sufficient capital. Our great sewing-machine manufacturers long since established agonicies here and places them in charge of men who devoted themselves to that one work—and they

who devoted.

At this moment I am reminded of an enterprising dealer here who has built up a targe business in American stoves. It took mouths—nay, years—to get them introduced, to patiently explain their working, to go to houses to show way, through failure to tarm a damper or some other neglect, the dinner was badly cooked, but industry and perseverance, in this case, promise to reward the dealer here and eventually to create a large demand for the article—to the benefit of our artisans.

If the present business of an American macufacturer If the present business of an American mecufacturer will warrant him in risking a thousand dollars to sindy this market, let him come and see for himself whether his wares are adapted to the wants of this people, or

agement, and me chances of success with be greatly increased.

The writer has exercised consular functions in various
parts of the world, and every where has had forced unou
him the conviction that German merchants stand in
the front rank. Their mercantile training embraces not
only all the details of office work, but also a thorough
knowledge of geography and of the products of every
land, of mercantile law and of at least two languages besides their own. The young man who is sent abroad
must at once apply himself to learn the language of the
country in which he is to reside—if he has not alroady
acquired it.

country in which he is to reside—if he has not alroady required it.

A lack of industry and enterprise cannot be charged against the ambassadors of American trade who come to Frazii in every steamship of the fine line now plying be-tween New-York and Brazil, but unfortunately nine-tenths of them have to employ an interpreter to make their business known, and the interpreter can never speak in the manner which almost compels attention and belief, as might be the case if the American seller placed the business offered in the advantageous light which he knows so well how to do in his own tongue.

A FEW STATISTICS. Mr. Adamson reports that the imports to Brazil in 1877-'8 amounted to \$77,316,119. The exports were \$87,425.630. The revenue from exports and imports

About one-half the trade of the Empire is transacted at Rio de Janeiro. The following figures are given of principal imports to that city in 1877-'8, the milreis

Articles.	From England.	From France.	From the United States.
Cetton goods		\$1,477,641	\$197,986
Silk goode Stone, Earth, Coal, &c			
Iron and Steel	999,920		
Flour, Grain, &c	550,666	714.111	1,317,061
Machinery, Tools, &c	550,618	Not given. 181,043	144,953
Painta Varnish & Petroleu Meats and Fish	314,778	539,524	619,21
Liquors and Wines	Not given.	230,763	15,71

The value of exports from the port of Rio Janeiro during the year ended June 30, 1878, amounted in United States coin to \$43,265,540, of which the United States took \$24.272,377 : Great Britain, \$5,260,139 ; France, \$5,209,500; Germany, \$2,931,733; Portugal \$1,660,417. The exports to the United States during theyear ended June 30, 1879, amounted to \$30,083,709. of which the one item of coffee amounted to \$30,061,762.

SHIPPING IN THE TRADE. The following interesting report is made on the im-portant subject of shipping: During the year ended June 30, 1879, 1.456 foreign vessels entered the Port of Rio de Janeiro, the principal nationalities represented being in number as follows, viz.: British, 554; German, 181; American, 171; French, 138; Spanish, 110; Portuguese, 87; Norwegian, 55; and Swedish, 49.

Swedish, 49.
The port of this de Janeiro enjoys great facilities in the way of communication by occan steamships with other countries.
The Royal Mail Line (British), plying between Southampton and Brazil, makes three trips a month such way, the last steamer of the month proceeding on to Buence Ayres. Nine ships, of the aggregate tonnage of 25,626 tons, are employed in this branch of the company's service.

any's service.
The Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British) The Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British), with fifteen fine steamships of an aggregate of 56,926 tons, makes two monthly trips each way between Liver-

de Jameiro: on the other calling at Pernambuco, Bahia ani Rio de Janeiro.

The Société Générale de Transportes Maritimes à Vapeur, of Marsedies, employs three vessels, aggregating 10,000 tons, in monthly trips between Marselles and Buenos Ayres, calling at Rio de Janeiro.

The Chargeurs Reunis, of Havre, own ten steamships, which they employ in two divisions—a Brazil ine and a River Plate line. The Brazil line makes two trips a month, calling at Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and ending at Santos.

There is one German line in this trade—the Nord-deutscher Lloyd, of Bremen. They own fifteen ships of an aggregate of 41,543 tons, making two monthly trips between Bremen and Santos, calling at Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. Italian Lines.—Of these there are two, viz., the Societa G. E. Lavarello & Co., making one trip a month between Genoa and Buenos Avres, calling at Rio de Janeiro.

Italian Lines.—Of these there are two, viz., the Societa G. E. Lavarello & Co., making one trip a month between Genoa and Buenos Avres, calling at Rio de Janeiro, and the Societa Rocco (Pacglo & Figl.), also making monthly trips between the same ports.

American Line.—The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Line (Boach's) is the only one plying regularity to the ways between the United States and Brazil. The first trip was made in May 1878, and since that time this line has given us one steamer per month each twenty-one to twanty-two days cenerally. The three line ships of this line are of 3,548, 3,532 and 2,764 tons burden respectively. They are unequalled by any subjas entering this part in convenience, comfort, and in their appointments in general. This line has, until recentiv, received a subsidy of 200,000 militels per annum from the Brazilian Government, but as the Chamber of Deputies has decided that they wond only continue the contract on the condition that the statuers shall call at Maranham, the subsidy si virtually withdrawn, as the port of Maranham is too shallow to admit the shaps of this line. In view of this the ea

POSSIBLY A SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

POSSIBLY A SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

From The Rio News, January 15.3

We learn that the Council of State has given an opinion against the amendment to the contract between the Government and the American Steamship Line, requiring a call at the port of Maranhao. This decision affirms the validity of the original contract as a basis of the services performed by the company and for the payment of the subsidy, as agreed at the outset. We are also informed that the company is making arrangements to increase its service as soon as this matter is fully and floady settled in its favor. It proposes to increase its feet, to perform a semi-monthly service and to call at Santos. The results of the enterprise thus far are said to be highly satisfactory, and to fully warrant the proposed extension of the service. All that the company requires is a definite knowledge of the policy which the Brazilian Government will pursue in order that it may improve its service, increase its business and reduce its risks to a minimum. Under such auspices it is confidently expected that the line will be enabled to meet every requirement in the trade between the two countries, and to add materially to that increased trade which is so ardenly desired.

SHOT BY A LIQUOR-SELLER.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE SUNDAY SALE OF WHISKEY-A BARKEEPER SHOOTS A MAN WHOM HE HAS MADE DRUNK.

Martin Smith, the keeper of a liquor store at No. 323 Rivington-st., ran into the Delancy Street Police Station last evening, and said he had shot a man in the ball of his place, and he feared the man was dead. He was detained at the station, and officers were sent at once to his saloon. They found Edward Donnelly, a 'longshoreman, of No. 72 Goerck-st., lying at the side entrance to the liquor store. He was bleeding from a piswound in the bead near the left eye, and was unconscious. An ambulance was summoned and Donnelly was taken to Believus Hospital, where his injury was pronounced fatal.

In the saloon the police found Wm. O'Leary, age thirteen, of No. 401 East Seventeenth-st., and Bernard Morgan, of No. 166 Suffolk-st., who is an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance. Company. They were in the saleon at the time of the shooting, and they were taken to the police station as witnesses, although they said they did not see the shot fired. The statements just published an estimate of some of the agricultu- In the discussion of the question of Protection ade by them corroborated the following account which Smith gave of the circumstances which led

to the shoeting: Donnelly had been a frequent visitor to the liquor store, and yesterday afternoon he was admitted by the side door, as were others of Smith's regular, cuscomers. He became intoxicated and noisy, and Smith persuaded him to go outside. He then bolted the door. Donnelly soon returned, and when he found the door closed against him he kicked and beat the door until he broke it. Smith went out, and, after remonstrating with him, struck him on the head with a stick. Donnelly went home and put a plaster on his scalp, which had been cut by the blow. Then be returned to the saloon with a knife and tried to get in, but a woman who accompanied him at length persuaded him to leave the place. Last at length persuaded him to leave the place. Last evening he tottered about the saloon, threatening to kill Smith, who took care to keep the door lecked against him. At length Donnelly, in company with another man began to knock violently at the side door, and Smith went to the door armed with a revolver. He warned the men to go away, but they persisted in their attack until they burst the door open. Smith levelled his weapon at Donnelly and fired. Donnelly tell, and his companions ran away. Smith is thirty-five years old and Donnelly twenty-six. They had been acquainted ever since Smith opened his saloon in Rivington-st., and were very friendly until recently when Donnelly was put out of the saloon for being quarrelsome. Smith claimed that he was justified in shooting Donnelly, but he was locked up. O'Leary and Morgan were also detained as witnesses. Donnelly was still alive at a late hour last night.

RESCUED FROM A SINKING BARK.

THE GERMAN BARK CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ABAN-DONED AT SEA-THE CREW SAVED.

The steamer Ningara arrived here yesterday from Havana, baving on board the crew of the German bark Christopher Columbus. On February 6, at 9:30 a. m., the Niagara sighted the Columbus, bound from Doboy for Marseilles, in a slaking condition. The captain and crew wished to be taken off, and the steamer hove to the windward of the bark and attempted to launch the port life-boat. bark and attempted to fadica the port inc-boar. This was broken to pieces alongside, as a heavy sea was running. At 2:30 p. m., after several attempts, the men succeeded in getting the captain and crew (ten. men) on board the steamer. The captain of the Columbus reports that on the second day out, in latitude 30° 30′, longitude 79° 30′, he encountered a severe gale from the north-cast, lasting system hours, in which the vessel. east, lasting sixteen hours, in which the vessel sprang a leak. He was finally compelled to abandon her after sixteen hours of continuous pumping, the water gaining two feet an hour. The vessel was left in a waterlogged condition.

CRUELLY INJURED BY A STREET CAR.

William Orr, of No. 21 Jay-st., a boy seven years of age, was run over by a Sixth-ave. "bob-tailed" Eighth-st. last night, and his right leg was nearly severed below the knee. was also injured about the head. He was taken into Mr. Hooper's drug store near by and was thence removed in an ambutance to st. Vincent's Hospital. Although the driver of the car was called upon to stop by several persons who witnessed the accident, he paid no heed whatever to the calls, but drove on as fast as

KEEPING A ROBBERY QUIET.

A gentleman, whose address the Inspector in charge would not disclose, called at Police Headquarters yesterday, and stated that his house had been entered by thieves and robbed of valuable loweiry. He was anxious to recover the stolen gems, but he did not wish the fact of his having been robbed to be made

Mr. Smith Weed is worrying the political paragrapher of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. It seems that Mr. Weed recently went around among his friends and got a \$2 bill changed and bought a railroad. The amiable paragrapher comments upon this tact with consuming bitterness.—[Athanta Constitution.

pool and Valparaiso, calling at three Brazilian ports, Montev dee and Euenos Ayres.

The Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steamship Company of Liverpool and Brazil and River Plate Steamship Liverpool and Brazil—ships departing each month and cuding the voyage at Santos, the bext port south of Rio de Janeiro. These vessels generally return to England via the United States, and their competition is very migricular to both our steam and sailing vessels. The same company has eight steamships of 14,422 tons, called the steamers, of an aggregate of 3,162 tons, employed in the Brazilian coasting trad.

French Lines.—The Companie des Messageries Maritimes, of Bordeaux, has six fine ships, making two voyages per month each way between Bordeaux and Buetos Ayres—on one trip calling only in Brazil at Rio de Janeiro: on the other calling at Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio d respondence, occasionally varied on his part by sharp thrusts at my barbarian prejudice against British free trade as a proper economical system for adoption in the United States. I have finally felt myself driven into a corner on this subject, and have made a somewhat careful reply, which I venture to think may possibly interest a wider andience. I therefore hand it you herewith, in the hope that you may think so too, and publish it. I am, very respectfully, THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

Caniden, N. J., Jan. 23, 1880.

THE LETTER.

THE LETTER.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 20, 1880.

To CHARLES EDWARD RAWLINS, eeq., Liverpool.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 8th ultimo was duly received. I noted its contents and read with attention all you said about our tariff system and your ideas with regard to Free Trade. I do not see these questions as you do; indeed, I entertain views directly opposed to yours; and I have no doubt that if you should ever visit this country you would at least modify your views upon these questions, if you did not entirely agree with me before you left us.

You would see what Protection is doing and has done for us; that under its fostering and benign influence we in almost every branch of manufactures and human industry are supplying ourselves with products quite equal in finish and quality to those made anywhere, and in very many branches are now in the market with our goods and products competing with the world; our cotton goods are largely exported, and we are your competitors in cotton fabrics everywhere. We are sending clocks, watches, dental instruments, edge-tools and other manufactured competities to England, locomotives to Russia and Brazil, and carpets to Norway and Sweden. With every variety of climate and soil and almost anbounded mineral resources, in a few years, if our tariff system should remain as it is, we will become independent of Europe in almost everything, and in very many, if not most, branches of industry be actual competitors with you in all the markets of the world. In this small State of New-Jersey more than 10,400 people are now engaged in the manufacture of silk. The fabrics we are making equal those made in France, while our sewing silk is said to be the best made anywhere. We expect next year to export the last-named product to England, and before two years have passed to supply Europe with sewing silk. I single out and reler to the silk business among many other and vasily larger and more important branches of industry because if it new confined it to my own small State because I have confined i

ton build ships, we build and equily randoms and steamers for our rivers and lakes. Your commerce is mainly on the sea, ours more on the land. Pre-sums we put more money into railroads, locomo-tives, cars and steamers for our rivers and lakes than you put into your ships. When we find it more profitable to build steamships for the ocean than to build railroads and steamers for our inland than to finild railroads and steamers on an avigation, we shall do it; and the day may come, and is probably not very far distant, when even without the subsidies which you give your lines of steamers (and which to this extent is only Protection in another form), you may again find us your competitors upon the ocean as well as on the land. and controls the business you do AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THIS COUNTRY.

was from the United States, the value of what you imported from our country would then amount in our money to \$108,150,411; and if we shipped to other foreign ports \$10,000,000 in value, there would be left for home consumption an amount worth \$112.

The value of unmanufactured tobacco imported into England is stated at about £2,500,000. Now, two-threes of this came from the United States say \$8,066,066-there was left over \$15,000,000 worth for home consumption. The result in respect to the articles named is this: We, in our manufactures at home, used or consumed, as the figures stand, over \$1,575,000,000 in value. Whilst I have given you, as I think, Whilst I have given you, as I think, full credit for all if not more than you took of what we exported, I am satisfied the amount we con-sumed at home was at least one-fifth more than is stated, owing to under-valuation of our production, and that our consumption of these five agricultural products amounted in value to over \$1,900,000,000 as against less than \$330,000,000 which we ex-

as against less than \$330,000,000 which we experted or sold abroad.

Now this estimate of the agricultural products of our country is limited to the five named articles and does not include meat, hogs, catile, sheep or horses; or the vegetable crop (excepting potatoes) which in this country, both in variety and quantity, is enormous, and constitutes a large item in the food of our people; or the fruit crop, including the apple, peach, pear and grape, and the smaller fruits that are raised by the ton; or the fish, poultry, eggs, rice, butter or cheese. None of these are included, and when taken togther they amount in value to many millions of dollars. Now of the agricultural products which we raise I do not suppose one-fitteenth part is exported abroad, certainly will more than this quantity, while the remainder remains at home, and is ported abroad, certainly the more than this quan-ity, while the remainder remains at home, and is consumed or used by our people who are engaged in manufacturing and commercial pursuits, etc.

THE HOME MARKET OF MOST VALUE. The home market is therefore more important to us than the foreign; and the more we stimulate and moreuse it, the better it is for the agricultural as well as every other interest in the country. Protection does this; it sustains the manufactories thereby making a market for the farmers. It even the property for it economers new enterprises. But does more, for it encourages new enterprises. But for our Protective Tarrif we should not have had the silk manufactures. The 10,400 people in the State of New-Jersey engaged in this businsss are all fed by our farmers. The Nation is benefited as well. It

our farmers. The Nation is benefited as well. It gives employment to our people, and the profits to the manufacturers on the \$13,000,000 in value of silk goods produced yearly are saved here; that is, whatever they make is made in this country and goes towards the increasing wealth of the Nation; and the capital thus saved or accumulated here is employed in developing the country and its numerous resources and industries.

One manufacturer in the silk business at Paterson in New-Jersey is said to have made a million of dollars. I am informed he has invested all this money, whatever it may be, in the town where he lives in building houses and other improvements. Now, who is injured by this? Not the people, because the duty on silk is just the same now that it was when imposed years ago as a mere revenue duty; for silk goods are cheaper at the present time than they were when the duty was imposed; the fact, in this as in many other instances of production, being that there is a reduction in price of the

goods produced by reason of domes'le competition. Steel rails a few years ago and before we legan to manufacture them cost us in England 8140 per ton. We are now manufacturing, them here for \$60, and within the past two years the price has been \$40 per ton. So with cotton fabrics, they are cheaper than they ever were, indeed so chean that we are sending them to England by the million of yards and competing with you in your own market. It is no arswer to say of some of these commodities, steel rails for instance, that they are cheaper in England than they are here in America. So tar as the rails are concerned thus, at the present time, may be true; but it is not so with recard to cotton goods, watches, clocks and many other kinds of protected goods which we are sending to your market. They are cheaper here and cheaper when exported to England than those which you manafacture; hence we are competing with you in your

of protected goods which we are sending to your market. They are cheaper here and cheaper when exported to England than those which you mannfacture; hence we are competing with you in your own market. And with regard to steel rails, every one knows that if we were to stop manufacturing them and to rely upon you for what we require, the price in England would not remain where it is, but would immediately advance to an extent probably more than the difference now existing between the price here and in England, so that the end would be that we should have to pay you more than we are now paying for those made here. This is the natural consequence of trade, and follows just as surely as the night follows the day.

You may ask why, if we can produce cotton fabrics, edge tools, clocks and watches cheaper than you, we require protection for these commodities, etc. My answer is, that it is quite probable that in some particular descriptions of cotton fabrics and manufactured products we cannot compete and require protection to enable us to work up to the production of them; but in those branches where we can compete and are competing, we require protection to keep our market steady and to maintain the domestic competition.

It is a fact in the commercial world, of which you do not require an example, that foreign competitiors, when there are no impediments, will, in order to disturb markets and break down competition, sometimes combuse to flood the toreign market. They will actually sell without profit to accomplish their purpose, in the hope that in the end, with the confusion in business and destruction in trade, in breaking down domestic competition, they can make up more than they lose. I myself have known a foreign manufacturer to sell his goods in America for a less price than you could buy them for in England and for less than he was selling the same kind of goods for there. While Consul at Liverpool, numerous instances came to my knowledge in which there were two prices, one for the goods to be consumed in Engla

enter with their limited means our markets and become domestic competitors where they would not,
indeed dare not, if exposed to the large foreign capitalists. It is our policy to encourage these and all
such, for everyone who starts in this way helps to
cheapen the article produced, while he increases
our home market for our agricultural products, and
assists in creating and accumulating capital here at home, and, in this way, in increasing our Natio

PRICE AND NOT THE BALANCE OF TRADE THE CON-TROLLING AGENT.

refer to the silk business among many other and vasily larger and more unportant branches of industry because it is new; the growth of the last seven or eight years, and clearly and entirely the solute of Protection; and I have confined it to my own small State because I have not the statistics of this industry in any of the other States.

Our census, which is to be taken this year, will show a condition of things with regard to our products, manufactures and industries which will astonish Europe. We are makine rapid—most rapid—progress in every branch of human industry. With figure to concede that Free Trade will create a demandfor ships.

Protection means that the people are to be transported to where the food and the products for manufactured are produced, and that their the commodities shall be manufactured. Free Trade means the reverse of this; the people are to them. To transport the raw material (cotton, across the ocean, and the food to feed them and the material to be manufactured are to be taken to them. To transport the raw material (cotton, across the ocean, and the food to feed the operatives, requires ships and costs money, and the consumer of the manufactured product, whoever or where ever he may be, has to pay this cost. Fortunately for us, our people in the West lave all the food to feed the operatives, requires ships and costs money, and the consumer of the manufacturing, whilst the people at the South are beginning to see it and consequently are building manufacturing, whilst the people at the South are beginning to see it and consequently are building manufacturing; whilst the people at the South are beginning to see it and consequently are building manufacturing; and the coming census will show the discussion of the manufacturing whilst the people at the South are beginning to see it and consequently are building manufacturing, whilst the people at the South are beginning to see it and consequently are building manufacturing, whilst the people at the South are beginning to see it and conseq There is another point to which I must call your Fortunately for us, our people in the West have already seen this, and are now largely engaged in manufacturing, whilst the people at the South are beginning to see it and consequently are building manufactories; and the coming census will show an advance in the South and West which will astonish you. Chicago will appear as one of the largest manufacturing towns in the country, and the State of Onio and those States to the west of it will soon equal the East, if not in kind at least in quantity and value of the commodities they manufacture.

You build ships, we build and equip railroads and steamers for our rivers and lakes. Your commerce is mainly on the sea, ours more on the land. Pyresums we put more money into railroads, locomotives, cars and steamers for our rivers and lakes, then you put into your ships. When we find it the state of the commodities they manufacture.

You build ships, we build and equip railroads and steamers for our rivers and lakes, Your commerce is mainly on the sea, ours more on the land. Pyresums we put more money into railroads, locomotives, cars and steamers for our rivers and lakes than you put into your ships. When we find it other words you buy of Russia more than double other words you buy of Russia more than double of the same of the grant of the state of the stat £369,782,009, and your exports £105,436,122. In other words you buy of Russia more than double what she buys of you. And if you will examine the statistics of your trade with other foreign countries you will find the same results. The same inequalities exist as in your trade with Ressia—proving what I have said, that what you buy of a nation is not dependent upon what she buys of you; that it is price and not the balance of trade that regulates and controls the business you do.

A RADICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND The Agricultural Department at Washington has

attle, calves, sheep and lambs, alive eat, including beef and pork, etc	
atter	
beesereadstuils, including corn, flour, wheat,	
elc	
EE8	
ish	
ard	
otatoes	
ice	

Total This table shows, for the ten articles above named, in our money, over \$510,000,000. Now, this being your condition, and since you have every year to buy these staple and indispensable articles of food, it is your interest to get them as cheaply as possible; hence your policy is to induce other nations, including the United States, to devote themselves, to approximate paragraphic for the more foreign tions, including the United States, to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits; for the more foreign nations you can persuade to engage in this industry the cheaper the tood will be which you are compelled to buy, and to this extent you are, or will be, the gainers by the operation.

59.064.875 2,511.096 1,541.830 1,787.874 2,386,143 3,200,843

ENGLAND'S SEARCH FOR GOOD MARKETS. ENGLAND'S SEARCH FOR GOOD MARKETS.

But you not only want cheap food to feed your people, but you want good or dear markets in which to sell your manufactured commodities. Now if you can induce the United States or any other country to give up manufacturing and devote itself to agricultural pursuits you not only thereby to this extent cheapen the price of food, but you accomplish another result, which also works to your advantage; you check foreign competion and create another market for your manufactured products. You are doubly benefited and must necessarily grow rich. It is a gain to you on both ends of the stick. You buy for less and sell for more. But how is it with the nation that is weak enough to be misled by such defusive arguments? It loses all that, indeed more than you gain, and if enough to be missed by such deflisive arguments? It loses all that, indeed more than you gain, and if you thrive and grow rich it starves and grows poor; and it requires not much reasoning to demonstrate that bankruptey and ruin must soon follow if this

policy is persisted in.
We think we understand these questions and We think we understand these questions and what our true interest is so far as they apply to our people and our country and we do not regard ourselves as benighted because of the policy we have adopted, or behind any other country in the world, even England, in civilization and progress. Indeed we look with great satisfaction, if not pride, upon the rapid advance we have made as a people, and as a nation, in population, wealth and intelligence, and think that history, either ancient or modern, does not show a parallel example.

You will permit me to say in conclusion, that we attribute no small share of this progress and development to the American system of Protection in contradistinction to your so-called system of Free Trade. Very truly yours, Thomas H. Dudley.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.-It now appears that the clauses in the law providing for the last issue of bonds for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad prevent the contractors from turning it over to the trustees until fully completed. The trustees will ask relief from the Legislature to allow them to receive the road.